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Foreign agriculture circular

horticultural products

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board • USDA

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HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

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EXPORT SUMMARY

Export value for horticultural products during July totaled \$221.7 million, \$700,000 more than the July 1982 figure. While the increase is meager, it is encouraging to note that export performance continues to improve from the very disappointing levels recorded during the early months of fiscal year (FY) 1983 (October 1982-September 1983). For only the second time in FY 1983, monthly export value exceeded the corresponding period in FY 1982. July exports were highlighted by the continued strength in fresh citrus exports, particularly oranges. July shipments of California Valencia oranges were up noticeably to Hong Kong, the European Community (EC), Japan, and Taiwan. Tree nuts also recorded a larger export value in July thanks to a heavier almond movement to the EC and stronger unit prices resulting from an anticipated reduction in the Spanish almond crop. Export value for all horticultural products during the entire FY 1983 is forecast at \$2.65 billion compared to \$2.85 billion in FY 1982.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures in this report, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, and 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

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MARKET ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

--Improved weather in Japan has reduced the prospects for U.S. onion exports. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries first estimate for the 1983 onion crop in the Hokkaido area is only 6 percent below the 1982 bumper crop. The estimate of 405,200 tons is 21 percent above the weather reduced 1981 crop. As previously reported, (Horticultural Products Review, August 1983) low temperatures prevailed during June and July, but weather was favorable the first 10 days of August. This has caused some officials to believe the actual crop could be larger than current estimates. Japan's imports of onions from the United States during the 1982-83 season (October-March 31) dropped to 2,142 tons from 86,841 tons the previous season.

--The European Community announced a tariff quota for 1,500 tons of sweet, clear fleshed cherries marinated in alcohol and intended for the manufacture of chocolate products. The quota is valid from July 1 to December 31, 1983, and provides for a customs duty of 10 percent, reduced from the normal duty of 32 percent.

--On August 13 the Dominican Republic removed a number of horticultural items from the import ban announced one year ago (Horticultural Products Review, October 1982). These include raisins and frozen plums; canned peaches, pears and apples in their own juice; and canned peaches, pears and apples in syrup. These products were imported in such small quantities prior to the ban that it is expected that imports will not disrupt local production.

--The European Court of Justice ruled July 12 that the British tax assessed on wine, compared with the tax on domestically produced beer, is excessive and illegal within the common market. The court's decision is likely to eventually force the British government to either increase the tax on beer by seven pence per liter from 20.4p or reduce the tax on wines as much as 30p per liter from the current 1.068 pounds sterling.

--Sweden's closing dates for imports of apples and pears were August 3 and September 1, 1983, respectively.

--The Ontario Liquor Control Board increased the markups and established minimum purchase prices on imported and domestic wines effective August 15, 1983. The markups by the Board, which controls the purchase and sale of wine in the Canadian province of Ontario, were raised by 13 percentage points--from 110 percent to 123 percent for imports and from 45 percent to 58 percent for domestic wines. The minimum purchase price was set at C\$18.60 per case of 12 liters for both imported and domestic wines. Taking into account duties, taxes and markups, this purchase price translates into a minimum retail price of C\$5.45 per liter of imported wine and C\$3.75 per liter of domestic wine. The retail price for imports is higher because of import duties and the higher markup. Canada is the leading export market for American wines, taking 17.1 million gallons valued at \$10.8 million in 1982.

--Fresh plums and apricots and frozen fruit have been freed of import restrictions in Korea. Exports of these products, however, will be subject to surveillance to determine their impact on the domestic fruit market. This action on fresh fruits will not effect the United States because of a plant quarantine prohibition on imports from the United States. The only other horticultural products liberalized by Korea in its latest round of annual import policy adjustments are brazil nuts, cashews, and some beverage bases including guava and fruit mixes.

--The Korean government has recently authorized imports of some horticultural products for use on ocean vessels registered in Korea. The products involved are fresh or chilled vegetables, tropical fruit, dates, jams and jellies, canned fruit, fruit juices, soups, beer and wine. The Korean Marine Supply Co., Ltd., will be the importer of most, if not all, of these products.

--Japan recently announced import quota amounts for certain processed horticultural products for the first half of the 1983 Japanese fiscal year (April-September 1983). The products and applicable quotas are as follows: fruit puree and paste, excluding those of citrus fruit and pineapple--1,500 metric tons; concentrated noncitrus fruit juice, excluding apple, grape, and pineapple juice--1,000 tons; tomato juice--1,500 kiloliters, including 225 kl. for Okinawa; and tomato catsup and sauce--1,500 tons, including 550 tons for Okinawa.

All of these quotas except for fruit juices represent one-half of the amounts scheduled to be allocated for these products in JFY 1983. The fruit juice quota is the entire volume planned for the year.

MARKET PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

--Top quality fresh produce from California and Arizona will be displayed at trade exhibitions this month in Singapore and Malaysia. These exhibits are sponsored by the Western Growers Association in cooperation with FAS. The Singapore exhibit will take place September 19-20 at the Shangri-La Hotel. The Malaysia show will be held for one day, September 22, at the Kuala Lumpur Hilton. Buyers from throughout Southeast Asia are expected to attend.

Singapore is one of the few countries buying more U.S. horticultural products despite sluggish economic conditions and the strong dollar. U.S. exports to Singapore increased 6 percent to \$45.7 million in 1982, and in the first 6 months of 1983 were up 12 percent from the same period last year. Fresh produce items, primarily apples, grapes and oranges, account for over 40 percent of these exports.

--Retail promotions at two Singapore supermarket chains were recently sponsored by the FAS Agricultural Trade Office. A wide range of American foods including wines, snack foods, fresh fruits and vegetables, and beverages were featured and promoted at Fitzpatrick's chain of seven stores. A total of 15 suppliers with some 40 branded lines and representing 157 items displayed their products and provided special offers. During the promotional period, increases in sales ranged from 35 percent for grocery items to 60 percent for fresh fruits and vegetables.

MARKET PROMOTION

At the Cold Storage supermarket chain, each of three supermarkets were attractively decorated with U.S. decor to provide an American festival environment in conjunction with Independence Day. It was estimated that the customer attendance increased by 25 percent and that sales volume of U.S. food items increased between 25 and 55 percent depending on the commodity.

--The Foreign Agricultural Service will sponsor a solo, trade-only exhibit of U.S. food in the Sheraton Hotel in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, January 16, 17, and 18, 1984. The show will be organized by Ted Horoschak, ATO, Manama, Bahrain, in cooperation with the American Embassy in Dubai and is a follow-up to the successful show held in Bahrain in February of this year. The event will be publicized in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, N. Yemen, and the U.A.E. to draw food importers from those countries. The maximum number of exhibits will be 30. Firms interested in participation should contact Robert E. Mannion, (202) 447-7927, on or before September 15 for a participation agreement and further information.

--FAS will sponsor participation by U.S. agricultural exporters in over 30 trade shows and exhibits worldwide in fiscal year 1983/84. Following are the location and dates of major events that may be of interest to horticultural associations and exporters.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Activity</u>
West Germany	Oct. 15-20, 1983	ANUGA
	Jan. 27-Feb. 6, 1984	Greenweek
Japan	Nov. 9-10, 1983	Wine promotion (Osaka)
	Nov. 14-15, 1983	Wine promotion (Tokyo)
	March 12-19, 1984	Harumi
Korea	June 11-17, 1984	Kor-Hotel exhibit
Singapore	Nov. 10-13, 1983	Wine Asia Show
	April 24-27, 1984	Food Asia '84
United Kingdom	April 8-10, 1984	Health Food Show, Brighton
France	June 18-22, 1984	SIAL

COMMODITY UPDATE

--U.S. exports of apples and pears will be virtually excluded from the Brazilian market during the 1983 marketing season. Brazilian imports of U.S. apples and pears fell sharply during the 1982 season due to the inability of importers to obtain import licenses. In addition to the required import license, all imports are now subject to prior approval by the Central Bank. The Central Bank authorizes payment in foreign currencies on a priority basis with petroleum taking precedence. Imports of non-essential commodities such as apples and pears are paid as foreign exchange is available. Payment approval by the Central Bank is frequently delayed for several months after importation. Brazilian apple and pear imports from Northern Hemisphere suppliers during the current season are expected to be from countries where Brazil enjoys a favorable trade balance and where payment can be arranged by clearing accounts.

Brazil: Imports of Apples and Pears, 1981-82
(Metric Tons)

Country of Origin	Apples		Pears	
	1981	1982	1981	1982
Argentina.....	105,921	130,680	22,030	41,847
Chile.....	311	314	1,206	1,021
Greece.....	422	- -	- -	- -
Hungary.....	575	1,248	- -	- -
Portugal.....	177	- -	867	703
Spain.....	1,455	328	2,124	540
Uruguay.....	275	20	1,580	856
United States.....	3,290	80	3,740	25
Other.....	137	101	196	- -
Total.....	112,563	132,771	31,743	44,992

--Turkish grower support prices for sultana raisins and figs will be increased 16 to 22 percent for the 1983/84 season. These increases are regarded as unacceptably low by producers; however, the new levels are expected to support government efforts to control inflation in Turkey. In a related move designed to encourage deliveries to state controlled farm sales cooperatives, the government has changed its payment policy of 50 percent cash at delivery and the balance in 6 months to full cash payment at delivery or an interest payment at the rate of one percent each 15 days on the unpaid balance.

--An inquiry into the Australian dried vine fruit industry's marketing and financing arrangements is to be undertaken by the the Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) at the request of the Minister of Primary Industries. The minister said the industry may need to contract to some degree in the future while increasing its overall efficiency through widespread adoption of the

COMMODITY UPDATE

latest technology. This is necessary if Australia is to remain competitive in world markets given new European Community measures and rising output in other major producing countries.

Officials of the Australian Dried Fruit Association have proposed a package of measures which would:

- 1) Provide a better method of predicting returns.
- 2) Increase financial support for sultana producers.
- 3) Improve statistical procedures for predicting the industry's productive capacity.
- 4) Retain the Australian market for local production.
- 5) Examine the relationship between the setting of minimum prices for wine grapes and the price for dual purpose grapes.

--Irish potato imports in 1983/84 will range from 100,000 to 120,000 tons because of a 30-percent decline in this year's potato crop. Irish plant health officials, however, are unlikely to allow imports of U.S. potatoes for direct consumption even if supplies reach crisis levels. However, there will be opportunities for U.S. exporters of processed potato products, particularly frozen french fries. Annual imports of frozen french fries by Ireland normally reach 25,000 tons, but this year's imports are expected to expand to 35,000 tons. There is also a possibility that Ireland could sanction the entry of U.S. fresh potatoes for immediate processing. The potato outlook in other European Community (EC) countries also calls for smaller crops this year. In total, EC potato production could be down 4 to 5 million tons from a year ago. As in Ireland, import demand from other EC countries for U.S. potato products will be stronger during the upcoming year.

--The Japanese Agriculture Ministry's first estimate of the 1983 satsuma crop, based on growing conditions as of August 1, is 3.2 million tons, up eight percent over last year's outturn. Satsumas comprise about 90 percent of Japan's total tangerine outturn. The 1983 satsuma crop that is just beginning to be marketed is expected to exceed domestic demand by more than 450,000 tons according to industry estimates. In line with the current situation, the Japanese government announced a three year program beginning in April 1984, to reduce Mikan orange planted area by 10,000 hectares. The early season estimate of total planted area for tangerines in 1983 is 141,000 hectares. A total of 1.66 billion yen (\$6.9 million) has been set to compensate growers during the first year of the program. The Japanese Fruit Production and Stabilization Council, an industry organization, is urging growers to reduce production by voluntarily thinning fruit trees in order to maintain acceptable grower price levels.

--The Turkish sultana raisin crop suffered minor losses from occasional showers in July and early August. Field observations and interviews with farmers by the U.S. agricultural attache's office in Turkey indicate the damage was no more than 10 percent as picking and drying had just begun and the rains hit only a limited area. The first official USDA estimate of Turkey's sultana raisin crop will be released on November 2.

CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE BECOMES LAW

On August 5, 1983 President Reagan signed into law the Caribbean Basin Recovery Act, also known as the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). The new legislation will grant trade and tax incentives to countries in the Caribbean and Central America in order to promote economic growth in the region.

The centerpiece of the CBI is a 12-year period of duty-free access to the U.S. market for products from beneficiary countries. The only exceptions to duty-free entry are textiles and apparel, footwear and leather goods, processed tuna, petroleum and petroleum products, and watches and watch parts.

The Act provides for reinstatement of duties if imports from beneficiary countries cause damage or threaten to damage U.S. industries. In the case of perishable agricultural commodities--that is, fresh fruit and vegetables and nursery products--the duty can be reinstated within 21 days under a special fast-track procedure. Domestic producers who believe they have been or are likely to be injured by imports from CBI beneficiary countries may file petitions with the Secretary of Agriculture and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974. The Secretary of Agriculture, within 14 days of receiving a petition, must either recommend to the President that the duty be reimposed or advise against emergency action. The President then has 7 days to either reimpose the duty or publish notice of his determination not to take emergency action. At the same time, the ITC will proceed with the 201 investigation, and its determination for import relief could supercede the emergency suspension of duty-free treatment.

The following Central American and Caribbean states and territories are potentially eligible for duty-free treatment under the CBI:

Anguilla	Jamaica
Antigua and Barbuda	Nicaragua
Bahamas, The	Panama
Barbados	Saint Lucia
Belize	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Costa Rica	Suriname
Dominica	Trinidad and Tobago
Dominican Republic	Cayman Islands
El Salvador	Montserrat
Grenada	Netherlands Antilles
Guatemala	Saint Christopher-Nevis
Guyana	Turks and Caicos Island
Haiti	Virgin Islands, British
Honduras	

Cuba and the French Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe and Martinique are not included. The eligible countries will become beneficiary countries for duty-free treatment and other CBI provisions after they have been so designated by the President. Communist countries and countries which have expropriated U.S.-owned property without compensation will not be considered

CBI

for designation. In addition, some discretionary criteria, including market access for U.S. exports and use of export subsidies, are to be taken into account in determining which countries will be designated as beneficiaries. Designation is expected to occur this fall, and duty-free treatment to begin on January 1, 1984.

The Caribbean Basin countries are not major suppliers of horticultural products to the United States, except for bananas and plantains. In 1982, the region accounted for only 2 percent of U.S. horticultural product imports other than bananas and plantains. Their market share was most significant for pineapples, avocados and tropical vegetables such as dasheens, yucca, chayote and yams. Over 90 percent of U.S. imports of avocados and sweet potatoes from the Caribbean basin countries entered into Puerto Rico. Significant portions of pidgeon pea, pepper, tomato and dasheen imports were also destined for Puerto Rico. Most of the produce imported by Puerto Rico originates in the Dominican Republic.

In 1982, the United States imported \$440 million worth of horticultural products from Caribbean Basin countries. Bananas and plantains, which enter the United States duty-free, accounted for 81 percent of the total. Only 32 percent of the remaining \$82 million worth of horticultural product imports are currently subject to import duties. Some of the items not subject to duties, such as bananas, enter free under the most favored nation (MFN) provisions of the U.S. tariff code, but most benefit from the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

The principal dutiable items from the Caribbean and Central America which will now begin entering the United States duty-free are pineapples, orange juice, mangoes (June-August), pineapple juice, roses, macadamia nuts, limes, and fresh green beans. Other products, not now entering in significant quantities, but which will benefit from duty-free treatment under the CBI include winter and midsummer cucumbers, onions, spring tomatoes, asparagus, broccoli (whole, uncut or unsliced), mushrooms, avocados and papayas.

Commodity	Metric Tons	Value		Top Ranking Suppliers	Duty
		\$1,000	CB as % of World:		
PERISHABLE PRODUCTS					
Dutiable:					
Pineapples.....	37,785	7,154	75	Honduras, D.R., Costa Rica	27¢/2.45 ft ³ 3/
Dasheens (D.R. only) 4/.....	16,156	5,533	87	D.R.	0.5%
Yucca (Costa Rica only) 4/.....	4,673	1,842	91	Costa Rica	17.5%
Chayote (Costa Rica only) 4/.....	3,857	1,517	97	Costa Rica	17.5%
Mangoes (June-Aug).....	2,031	1,027	11	Haiti	3.75¢/lb
Roses.....	--	664	3	Guatemala, D.R.	8%
Limes.....	1,188	416	22	Haiti, Honduras, Bahamas	1¢ per lb
Beans (Other than lima).....	538	212	2	D.R.	3.5¢ per lb
Tomatoes (Mar-Nov 14).....	402	128	--	D.R., Bahamas, Jamaica	1.5¢ or 2.1¢/lb
Avocados.....	674	127	100	D.R.	6.9¢ per lb
Cucumbers (May-Jun & Sept-Nov).....	1,140	117	1	Bahamas, Jamaica	3¢ per lb
Oranges.....	245	40	1	Honduras, D.P., Costa Rica	1¢ per lb
Strawberries.....	2	4	--	Guatemala	0.75¢ per lb
Others.....	90	40	--		
Subtotal.....	--	18,821	12		--
Non Dutiable: 5/					
Bananas and Plantains.....	1,607,136	358,547	62	Hond., C. Rica, Panama, Guat., Nic.	--
Live Plants.....	--	7,997	43	C. Rica, Guat., Hond., Jamaica, D.R.	--
Mangoes (Sept-May).....	3,450	1,701	30	Haiti	--
Peas (July-Sept).....	1,668	1,661	27	Guatemala	--
Melons (Most Honeydew, Dec-May).....	5,608	1,547	19	Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras	--
Yams.....	1,929	1,510	41	Jamaica, D.R.	--
Okra.....	1,575	1,154	25	Guatemala, El Salvador, D.P., Nic.	--
Peppers.....	2,639	1,043	2	D.R., Jamaica	--
Cut Flowers excl. Roses.....	--	940	1	Costa Rica, Guatemala, D.P., Jamaica	--
Sweet Potatoes.....	4,674	885	100	D.R.	--
Cucumbers (Dec-Apr & Jul-Aug).....	7,009	703	1	Bahamas	--
Cantaloupes.....	1,982	606	2	Honduras, D.R.	--
Pidgeon Peas (Oct-June).....	522	589	100	D.R.	--
Garlic.....	582	445	3	Guatemala	--
Cowpeas (Blackeye).....	175	194	32	Nicaragua	--
Dasheens (excl. D.R.).....	405	170	3	Jamaica, Costa Rica	--
Yucca (excl. Costa Rica).....	467	165	8	Costa Rica, D.R.	--
Tomatoes (Nov 15-Feb).....	402	135	--	Bahamas, D.R., Jamaica	--
Squash.....	152	39	--	D.R., Jamaica, Costa Rica	--
Chayote (excl. Costa Rica).....	26	19	1	Nicaragua	--
Watermelons (Dec-May).....	30	9	--	Honduras	--
Others.....	6,326	1,993	3		--
Subtotal.....	--	382,052	34		--
NON-PERISHABLE PRODUCTS					
Dutiable:					
Banana & Plant Paste/P (Hond only) 4/.....	6,411	2,175	63	Honduras	7.5%
Orange Juice, Conc.....	--	1,922	1	Belize	35¢ per gal 6/
Gelatin, Edibl. Prep. (Panama only) 4/.....	--	853	71	Panama	6%
Pineapple Juice, Conc.....	--	745	4	Honduras, D.R.	5¢ per gal 6/
Coco. meat Prep/Pres (D.R. only).....	1,161	716	2	D.R.	4%
Macadamia Nuts, Shld.....	68	567	29	Guatemala	5¢ per lb
Orange Peel, Crude, Dried.....	324	136	29	Haiti	3¢ per lb
Corn, Canned.....	22	35	2	Guatemala	15.6%
Mushrooms, Canned.....	28	35	--	D.R.	3.2¢ per lb
Pineapple, Prep. Exc. Canned.....	21	16	1	Guatemala, Costa Rica	0.56¢ per lb
Tomato Paste.....	22	14	--	Panama	13.6%
Pineapples, Canned.....	3	4	--	D.R., Costa Rica	0.56¢ per lb
Olives, Prep/Pres.....	--	3	--	D.R.	30¢ per gal
Other.....	73	224	--		
Subtotal.....	--	7,445	1		--
Non Dutiable:					
Okra, Frozen.....	9,574	6,740	87	D.R., Guatemala, Honduras	--
Coconuts & Coconut meat.....	--	4,370	11	D.R., C. Rica, Hond., El Sal.	--
Peas, Canned.....	4,069	3,777	88	D.R.	--
Crude Vegetable Subs.....	--	3,583	21	Guat., D.R., C. Rica, Haiti	--
Cauliflower, Frozen.....	3,213	2,422	34	Guatemala	--
Broccoli, Frozen.....	2,123	1,532	16	Guatemala	--
Fruit Paste/Pulp (excl. banana).....	2,731	1,315	33	D.R., Costa Rica	--
Bananas & Plantains, Prep/Pres.....	3,183	1,077	21	Honduras, Costa Rica	--
Vegetables in brine 7/.....	816	1,034	4	Hond., Guat., Jamaica, D.R.	--
Sauces, excl. thin soy.....	388	1,003	4	Jamaica, C. Rica, Trin/Tob, Barbados	--
Banana & Plantain Paste/Pulp.....	2,477	947	27	Costa Rica	--
Papayas Prep./Pres.....	956	763	59	D.R., Costa Rica	--
Pidgeon Peas, Frozen.....	458	663	95	D.P.	--
Fruit juice, not mixed, not specified.....	--	624	8	C. Rica, D.R., Jamaica, Guat.	--
Peas, Frozen.....	202	366	5	Guatemala	--
Jellies & Jams.....	512	267	6	D.R.	--
Brussels Sprouts, Froz.....	368	273	18	Guatemala	--
Others.....	--	1,265	--		
Subtotal.....	--	32,021	3		--
Grand total.....	--	440,339	10		--

Note: -- Indicates not applicable or insignificant. D.R. indicates Dominican Republic.

1/ Countries eligible to be designated beneficiary countries for duty-free treatment under terms of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act. 2/ Tariff treatment as of April 1983. 3/ About 6 pineapples. 4/ These are GSP items, but the indicated countries do not qualify for GSP treatment for these items in 1983 because they do not meet competitive need criteria. 5/ Products that enter the United States duty-free because of most favored nation (MFN) treatment or under The Generalized System of Preference (GSP). 6/ Single strength equivalent gallons. 7/ Other than cucumbers and artichokes.

SOURCE: Calculated from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

September, 1983

Horticultural & Tropical Products Division/FAS/USDA

U.S. Imports of Horticultural Products, excluding fresh Bananas
and Plantains, from Caribbean Basin Countries, 1982

Country	\$1 million	Top Ranking Items 1/
Dominican Republic.....	29.4	:Dasheens, fz. okra, canned :peas, coconuts and coconut meat, :pineapples, fruit paste and pulp
Guatemala.....	16.0	:Fz. vegetables, live plants, :unspec. crude veg. substances, :fresh pears, melons
Honduras.....	12.3	:Pineapples, banana paste and :pulp, live plants, veg. in brine
Costa Rica.....	10.1	:Live plants, Yucca, chayote, :banana paste and pulp
Jamaica.....	4.3	:Yams, live plants, citrus juice :unfit for beverage, sauces
Haiti.....	3.2	:Mangoes
Belize.....	2.2	:Fz. conc. orange juice
El Salvador.....	1.7	:Okra-Mostly fz.
Panama.....	1.3	:Prep. edible gelatin
Bahamas.....	1.0	:Cucumbers, tomatoes
Nicaragua.....	0.4	:Okra-mostly fz., cowpeas
Trinidad & Tobago.....	0.2	:Sauces
Suriname.....	0.1	:Fz. conc. orange juice
Netherlands Antilles.....	—	:Canned cashew apples, :cut flowers
Barbados.....	—	:Sauces
Windward & Leeward Is. <u>2/</u>	—	:Canned mangoes
Guyana.....	—	:Sauces
Cayman Islands.....	—	:Cantaloupes
Turks and Carcos Islands.....	0	
Total.....	82.2	

--Indicates less than \$50,000.

1/Fresh or fresh and frozen unless otherwise specified.

2/Includes Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis, and British Virgin Islands.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

Sept. 1983

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division

WORLD MUSHROOM SITUATION

U.S. imports of canned mushrooms 1/during the 1982/83 (July-June) marketing year totaled 51,469 metric tons 2/--up 19 percent from 1981/82. A 5-percent decline in domestic production, lower average import prices and the exemption of certain mushrooms from the increased import duty were contributing factors to this substantial increase in imports. Imports accounted for an estimated 55 percent of apparent U.S. consumption of canned mushrooms in 1982/83 compared to 51 percent in the previous year.

Ninety-nine percent of U.S. canned mushroom imports originate in Asia. In 1982/83 China maintained its position as the leading U.S. supplier for the second year followed by Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea and Macao. Imports from Korea, which in 1979 accounted for nearly one-third of U.S. imports, represented only 5 percent of the U.S. import total in 1982.

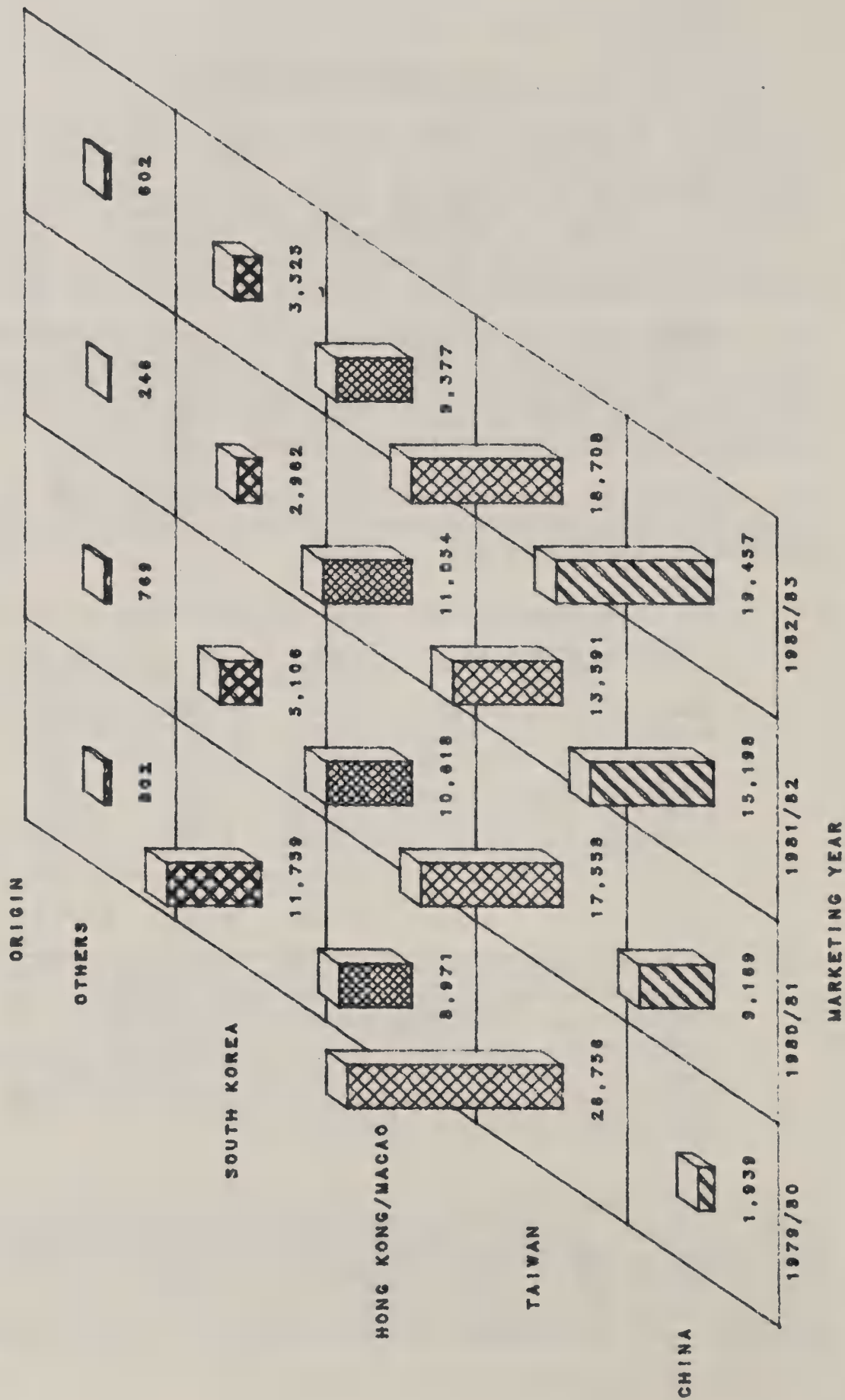
World exports of mushrooms in calendar year 1982, excluding intra-EC trade, increased by an estimated 4 percent over 1981. Exports from major exporting countries in recent years were as follows:

Country of Origin	1980	1981	1982 <u>1/</u>
(Metric Tons)			
China <u>2/</u>	39,000	44,000	45,400
Taiwan <u>3/</u>	39,767	21,211	28,734
Hong Kong and Macao.....	11,000	15,500	11,500
South Korea.....	11,790	9,221	7,337
France <u>4/</u>	2,600	2,800	3,668
Others <u>5/</u>	3,100	1,800	1,328
Total.....	107,257	94,532	97,967

1/ Preliminary. 2/ FAS estimate. 3/ Exports from December-November. All others are reported on a calendar year basis. 4/ Excludes Intra-EC trade. A factor of 0.6 was used to convert original net weight data to drained weight equivalent. 5/ Spain, Bulgaria, Dominican Republic, South Africa and Japan are the most important minor exporters.

1/ Excluding frozen mushrooms. 2/ Unless noted otherwise, all weights are metric, drained weight. One metric ton equals 2,204.6 pounds or approximately 91.859 standard 24-lb. cases of mushrooms, drained weight. A factor of 0.6 is used to convert net weights (mushrooms plus liquid in which they are packed) to drained weight. One kilogram of canned mushrooms, drained weight, is equivalent to 1.538 kilograms of fresh mushrooms.

U.S. IMPORTS OF CANNED MUSHROOMS 1979/80 - 1982/83



In 1982 China, the world's largest exporter of canned mushrooms, increased exports by only 3 percent. Taiwan's exports were up 35 percent over 1981, but still 28 percent below the 1980 level. Exports from Hong Kong and Macao fell for the first time in 7 years while exports from South Korea, now accounting for only 7 percent of total world exports, continued a downward trend.

Chinese exports in 1982 increased by only 1,400 tons over 1981 versus an average annual increase of 12,300 tons between 1978 and 1981. China, together with Hong Kong and Macao, to which it supplies raw product for canning, accounted for 57 percent of estimated world trade in canned mushrooms compared to 64 percent in 1981.

In the on-going Section 406 investigation of canned mushroom imports from China, the U.S. International Trade Administration announced on May 20, 1983 its preliminary finding that canned mushrooms from China are being sold in the United States at less than fair value. As a result, importers are now required to post a cash deposit or bond equivalent to 7.38 percent of the f.o.b. value of all mushrooms imported for consumption from China (TSUS Nos. 144.20 and 955.26). A final determination has been postponed until September 28, 1983. If the final determination is positive, then ITC will have 45 days in which to make a final ruling on the injury issue.

Korea's production and exports of canned mushrooms in 1982 fell to their lowest levels since 1970. Competition, particularly with China, in its major export markets, coupled with rising production costs, continue to contribute to Korea's decline as a major exporting country. Although only 3 percent of canned output is consumed domestically, mushroom growers have encountered a growing domestic market for their fresh product during the past 2 years.

Reduced competition from China and South Korea proved a boon to Taiwanese exporters in 1982. Although raw mushroom production was down slightly, exports of 2.6 million standard cases in 1982 were 35 percent higher than 1981 levels. Nearly 90 percent of the increase in exports was destined for the United States.

Mushroom processors are not optimistic that the 1983 export target of 2.5 million standard cases will be realized. In a continuing effort to improve Taiwan's competitive position with respect to other major mushroom exporting countries, emphasis is being placed in lowering processing costs and on increasing yields which are currently 8.8 kg/m² (1.8 lbs./ft.²).

Increased imports by the United States in 1982 were accompanied by decreased Canadian and West German imports. The proportion of total world imports destined for the United States thus rose from 38 percent in 1981 to 43 percent in 1982. Based on a value of \$102.6 million, weighted per unit value for U.S. canned mushroom imports was \$1.97 per kilogram in 1982/83 compared with \$2.02 in 1981/82.

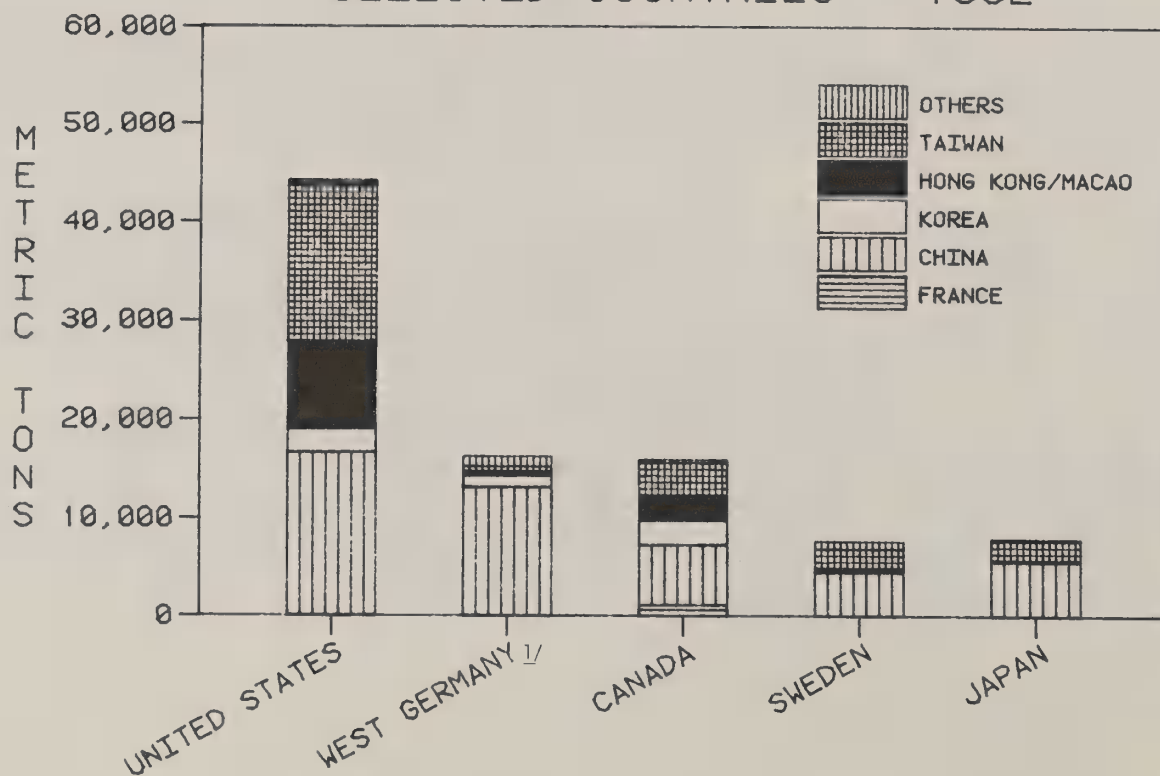
MUSHROOMS

Canned mushroom imports into major world markets in recent years were as follows:

Country of Destination	1980	1981	1982
(Metric Tons)			
United States.....	50,472	38,080	44,259
West Germany <u>1/</u> <u>2/</u> ..	21,527	21,582	16,233
Canada <u>1/</u>	15,016	16,219	15,875
Sweden <u>3/</u>	7,082	6,970	7,612
Japan <u>1/</u>	6,971	6,478	7,835
Others <u>4/</u>	11,230	9,925	10,202
Total.....	112,298	99,254	102,016

1/ A factor of 0.6 was used to convert original net weight data to drained weight equivalent. 2/ Excludes intra-EC trade. 3/ A factor of 0.5 was used to convert original gross weight data to drained weight equivalent. 4/ Estimated on basis that "Others" equals 10 percent of world imports. Austria, Switzerland and Australia are the largest importers in this group.

CANNED MUSHROOM IMPORTS INTO SELECTED COUNTRIES - 1982



1/ Excludes intra-EC trade.

MUSHROOMS

On a fresh-weight basis the percentage of apparent domestic consumption in the United States met by imported mushrooms rose from 24 percent in 1981/82 to 28 percent in 1982/83. Domestic production was down 5 percent. In the canned market alone, imported products accounted for an estimated 55 percent of apparent consumption--up from 51 percent in 1981/82.

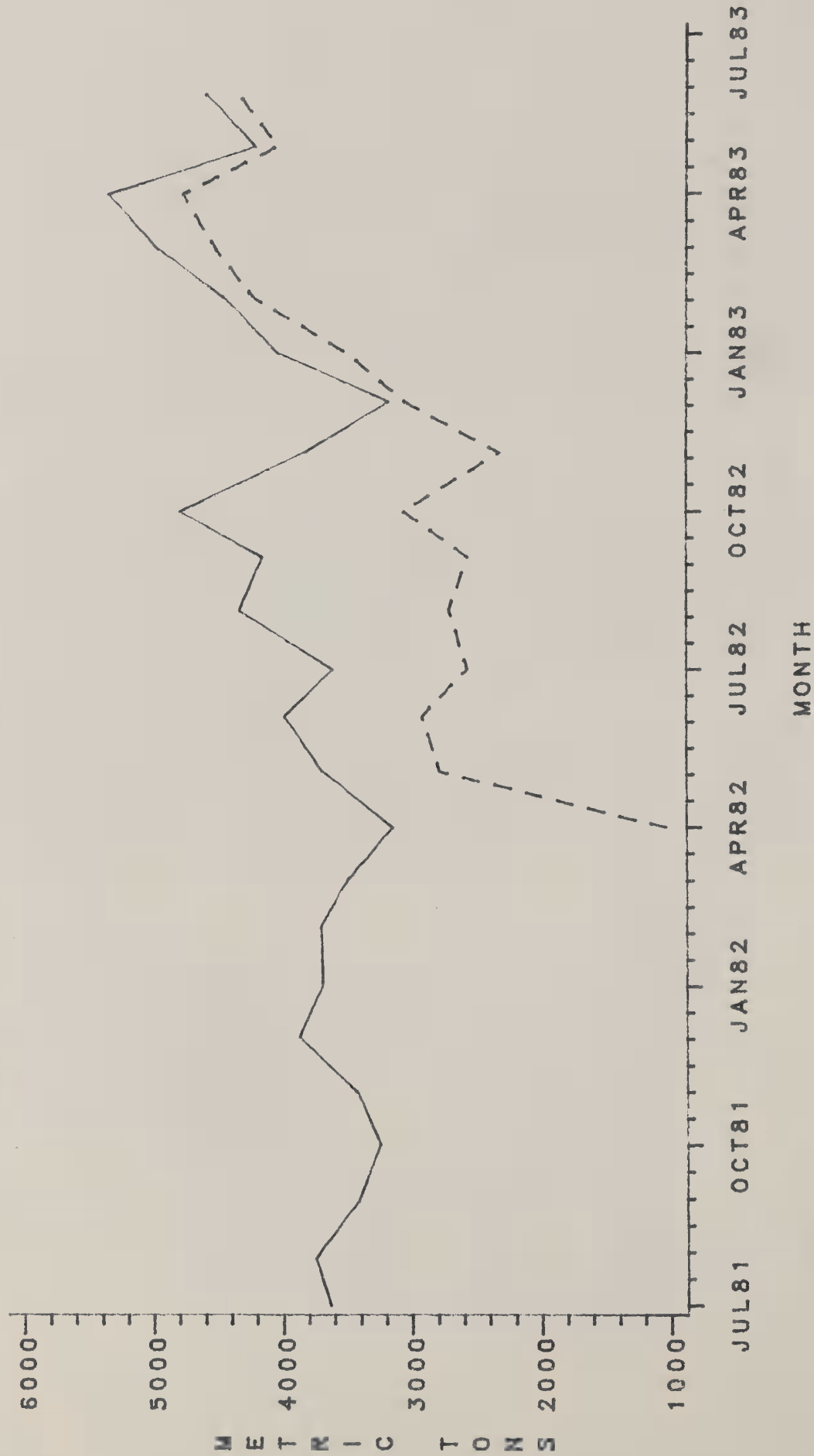
Import relief for U.S. producers of canned mushrooms in the form of increased duties has been in effect since November 1, 1980. In April, 1982, U.S. producers petitioned the International Trade Commission to investigate the probable economic impact of the termination of import relief, scheduled for November 1, 1983, on U.S. processors. The petition was withdrawn in June.

The effectiveness of this import relief measure was substantially eroded during the 1982/83 season due to the exemption of certain specialty mushrooms from the raised tariffs (TSUS 144.20). The exempt categories (TSUS 922.56) were expected to encompass only 5 to 10 percent of total U.S. imports. Between July 1982 and June 1983 imports of canned mushrooms under the exempt categories totaled 47,401 tons compared to 4,062 tons entering under the 144.20 categories.

West Germany is allocated 95 percent of the EC quota for canned mushroom imports from third countries. The EC import quota for 1983 was continued at the 1982 level of 20,850 tons, net weight basis. Imports under quota are assessed a duty of 23 percent ad valorem, while over-quota imports are subject to a levy of 160 European currency Units per 100 kilograms, net weight (currently about \$2.23 per kilogram, net drained weight). The quota has been allocated by major supplying countries as follows:

E.C. Suppliers	1982	1983
	---(Metric Tons)---	
China.....	14,986	15,046
Hong Kong.....	261	260
South Korea.....	3,257	3,258
Spain.....	652	652
Taiwan.....	652	682
Others.....	1,042	952
Total.....	20,850	20,850

MONTHLY U.S. IMPORTS OF CANNED MUSHROOMS 1981/82 - 1982/83



LEGEND: --- TOTAL IMPORTS
 --- 922.56 IMPORTS

SEPTEMBER 1983

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

TAIWAN: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF CANNED MUSHROOMS, 1/
1978/79-1982/83
(Metric Tons, Drained Weight) 2/

MARKETING YEAR	CANNERS' CARRY-IN	PRODUCTION	TOTAL SUPPLY	APPARENT DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION 4/	EXPORTS	CANNERS' CARRY-OUT	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
1978/79...	9,172	44,053	53,225	---	37,227	15,998	53,225
1979/80...	15,998	30,316	46,314	---	39,767	6,547	46,314
1980/81...	6,547	26,966	33,513	---	21,211	12,302	33,513
1981/82...	12,302	25,169	37,471	---	28,734	8,737	37,471
1982/83 <u>5/</u>	8,737	25,209	33,946	---	27,216	6,730	33,946

---Denotes not available, unknown, or not applicable.

1/ *Agaricus bisporus* mushrooms only. 2/ One metric ton equals 91.859 24-lb. drained weight cases. 3/ Years beginning December 1. 4/ Domestic consumption is believed to be insignificant. 5/ Forecast.

SOURCE: Taiwan Canners Association (TCA), Taiwan Mushroom Packers United Export Corporation (TMPUEC), and the Office of the Agricultural Officer, American Institute for Taiwan (AIT), Taipei.

SOUTH KOREA: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF CANNED MUSHROOMS,
1979-1983
(Metric Tons, Drained Weight) 1/

CALENDAR YEAR.	CANNERS' CARRY-IN	PRODUCTION	TOTAL SUPPLY	APPARENT DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	EXPORTS	CANNERS' CARRY-OUT	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
1979.....	7,795	18,245	26,040	---	21,109	4,931	26,040
1980.....	4,931	12,813	17,744	---	11,790	5,954	17,744
1981.....	5,954	7,632	13,586	218	9,221	4,147	13,586
1982.....	4,147	6,954	11,101	328	7,337	3,436	11,101
1983 <u>2/</u> ...	3,436	5,400	8,836	400	6,200	2,236	8,836

---Denotes unavailable, unknown or not applicable.

1/ One metric ton equals 91.859 24-lb. drained weight cases. 2/ Forecast.

SOURCE: Korea Canned Goods Exporters Association, and Office of U.S. Agricultural Counselor in Seoul.

September 1983

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

MUSHROOMS

MUSHROOMS, CANNED: IMPORTS INTO UNITED STATES
CALENDAR YEARS 1979-1982 ^{1/}
(Metric Tons, Drained Weight)

Country of Origin	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>Asia</u>				
China.....	119	6,723	12,407	16,605
Hong Kong.....	6,593	8,879	10,650	7,379
Japan.....	240	206	167	106
Korea, Rep. of.....	12,946	8,803	4,261	2,347
Macao.....	335	902	1,040	1,511
Taiwan.....	20,528	24,371	9,316	16,024
Other.....	10	21	10	94
Total.....	40,771	49,905	37,851	44,066
<u>Europe</u>				
France.....	89	93	70	49
Germany, Fed. Rep.....	55	31	15	33
Spain.....	237	46	78	16
Switzerland.....	9	8	17	15
Other.....	120	23	18	14
Total.....	510	201	198	127
<u>Other Countries</u>				
Canada.....	29	38	8	35
Dominican Rep.....	258	317	22	28
Other.....	331	11	1	3
Total.....	618	366	31	66
Grand Total.....	41,899	50,472	38,080	44,259

---Denotes not available, unknown, not applicable or zero.

^{1/} Not including frozen or canned straw mushrooms.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

September 1983

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

MUSHROOMS

UNITED STATES: PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND APPARENT
CONSUMPTION OF MUSHROOMS, 1978/79-1982/83

MARKETING YEAR:	:	IMPORTS			:	APPARENT	:	MARKET SHARE				
(July-June)	:	PRODUCTION	:	CANNED 1/	:	DRIED	:	TOTAL	:	CONSUMPTION 2/	:	OF IMPORTS
	:	-----1,000 Metric Tons-----									:	Percent
1978/79.....:	:	205.9	:	60.1	:	6.5	:	66.6	:	272.5	:	24
1979/80.....:	:	213.2	:	79.3	:	5.6	:	84.9	:	298.1	:	28
1980/81.....:	:	213.4	:	67.0	:	6.2	:	73.2	:	286.6	:	26
1981/82.....:	:	234.6	:	66.6	:	6.5	:	73.1	:	307.7	:	24
1982/83.....:	:	222.6	:	79.6	:	6.3	:	85.9	:	308.5	:	28

NOTE: All data on fresh-weight basis. Imports of canned mushrooms are converted to a fresh-weight equivalent on the basis of 1 ton of drained weight to 1.538 tons of fresh weight; those of dried mushrooms are converted on the basis of 1 ton of dried weight to 10 tons of fresh weight.

1/ Includes frozen mushrooms and canned straw mushrooms, all years. 2/ Production plus imports. Exports of U.S. mushrooms are negligible.

SOURCE: Production--Crop Reporting Board, USDA; Import data--U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

UNITED STATES: SALES, IMPORTS, AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION
OF CANNED MUSHROOMS, 1977/78-1982/83

MARKETING YEAR : SALES OF U.S. :		:	APPARENT	:	MARKET SHARE
(July-June) :	PRODUCT	:	IMPORTS 1/ :	CONSUMPTION :	OF IMPORTS
:----1,000 Metric Tons, Drained Weight----				:	Percent
:					
1978/79.....:	41.2	:	38.0	:	79.2
1979/80.....:	43.3	:	50.2	:	93.5
1980/81.....:	45.1	:	43.2	:	88.3
1981/82.....:	41.8	:	43.0	:	84.8
1982/83.....:	2/ 41.7	:	51.5	:	93.2
		:		:	55

1/ Includes canned straw mushrooms.

2/ Estimate based on July-March sales.

SOURCE: Compiled from U.S. International Trade Commission and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, data.

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF CANNED STRAW MUSHROOMS,
CALENDAR YEARS 1980-82
(Metric Tons, Drained Weight)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN:	1980	: 1981	: 1982
China.....	4	42	12
Hong Kong.....	20	1	1
Korea, Rep. of.....	---	14	2
Taiwan.....	1,625	1,713	1,321
Others.....	---	3	15
Total.....	1,649	1,773	1,351

---Denotes zero or insignificant.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF FROZEN MUSHROOMS,
CALENDAR YEARS 1980-81
(Metric Tons, Drained Weight)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	: 1980	: 1981	: 1982
Brazil.....	---	24	---
Canada.....	273	193	214
Italy.....	---	---	1
Taiwan.....	815	135	191
Total.....	1,088	352	406

--Denotes zero or insignificant.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF DRIED MUSHROOMS,
CALENDAR YEARS 1980-81
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	: 1980	: 1981	: 1982
Chile.....	181	79	148
China.....	4	9	7
Germany, West.....	6	11	10
Japan.....	258	397	296
Korea, Rep. of.....	91	67	23
Taiwan.....	78	103	51
Yugoslavia.....	3	5	5
Others.....	16	13	27
Total.....	637	684	567

NOTE: 1 ton of dried mushrooms is equivalent to approximately 10 tons of fresh mushrooms.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.

September 1983

Horticultural and Tropical Products
Division, FAS/USDA

UNITED STATES: QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE OF CANNED MUSHROOM IMPORTS, 1/
BY CONTAINER SIZE AND STYLE, JULY-JUNE 1982/83

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	CONTAINERS NOT OVER 9 OUNCES		CONTAINERS OVER 9 OUNCES		TOTAL
	Whole	Sliced	Whole	Sliced	Other 2/
QUANTITY	Metric Tons				
China.....	325	419	4,024	85	13,700
Hong Kong.....	63	15	256	110	6,347
Korea, Republic of.....	179	510	526	13	2,045
Macao.....	---	8	28	38	1,520
Taiwan.....	1,849	4,230	3,179	982	6,388
Others.....	40	13	92	67	309
Total.....	2,456	5,195	8,105	1,295	2,546
					30,309
					49,906
UNIT VALUE	Dollars Per Kg.				
China.....	2.28	2.39	1.98	1.59	1.77
Hong Kong.....	2.00	2.47	1.84	1.82	1.83
Korea, Republic of.....	3.13	3.02	2.28	2.77	1.86
Macao.....	---	1.50	1.29	1.87	1.67
Taiwan.....	2.88	3.18	2.32	2.39	2.32
Others.....	6.08	3.46	3.87	5.94	2.37
Total.....	2.85	3.09	2.15	2.46	1.92
					1.67
					1.99

---Denotes zero or insignificant. 1/ Excludes canned straw mushrooms. 2/ Stems and pieces.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

September 1983

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

SWITZERLAND

HORTICULTURAL MARKETS

SWITZERLAND

A sluggish Swiss economy, the appreciation of the dollar relative to the Swiss franc, and subsidized competition have combined to take their toll on U.S. horticultural exports to Switzerland. In calendar year 1982, U.S. exports dropped 10 percent to less than \$31 million. The chances for a rebound this year do not appear bright because the major economic factors influencing imports have not changed appreciably. The current exchange rate of 2.1 Swiss francs per dollar is about the same as a year ago. Moreover, the Swiss economy remains sluggish. In 1982, real GNP in Switzerland fell 1.7 percent, and a further drop may occur this year.

Over one half of U.S. horticultural exports to Switzerland consists of dried fruit and nuts. Almonds are the largest single export item. In 1982, U.S. exports of shelled almonds decreased 23 percent to 1,636 tons valued at \$4.2 million, but prepared almond exports increased 11 percent to 1,065 tons valued at \$3.4 million. The United States generally supplies about 60 percent of the Swiss almond market. Spain is by far the leading competitor, supplying virtually all of the remaining imports.

Raisin exports dropped 20 percent to 665 tons, valued at \$1.3 million. This contraction was largely due to expanded imports of subsidized Greek raisins. Greece's share of the 3,500-ton Swiss market rose by over 3 percent to 25 percent in 1982. The U.S. share dropped from 24 percent to 20 percent.

Other individual products with declining sales included fruit cocktail, fresh strawberries, prunes, and citrus juices. On the positive side, fresh grapefruit, frozen blueberries, and canned corn showed significant gains despite the adverse economic conditions. Canned corn exports, in particular, made impressive gains, rising by almost 50 percent to 4,856 tons valued at \$3.7 million.

U.S. HORTICULTURAL EXPORTS TO SWITZERLAND

Commodity	1981	1982	1981	1982
	Metric Tons		\$1,000	
Fresh Fruit.....	1,160	1,372	1,278	1,015
Grapefruit.....	421	900	171	362
Strawberries.....	374	275	618	349
Canned Fruit.....	1,896	2,167	1,761	1,807
Cocktail.....	1,473	1,246	1,401	1,083
Peaches.....	224	374	184	292
Dried Fruit.....	2,381	2,043	5,967	5,707
Apricots, Peaches....	382	301	2,107	1,923
Prunes.....	816	642	1,198	913
Raisins.....	839	665	1,606	1,320
Frozen Fruit.....	113	373	122	193
Blueberries.....	77	371	76	189
Fruit Juices <u>1/</u>	8,504	7,255	3,147	2,760
Citrus.....	8,123	6,733	3,021	2,611
Noncitrus.....	381	522	126	149
Fresh Vegetables.....	342	98	403	223
Asparagus.....	63	76	163	205
Canned Vegetables.....	3,586	5,104	2,965	4,288
Corn.....	3,329	4,856	2,591	3,670
Frozen Vegetables.....	64	14	116	44
Dehydrated Vegetables..	2,569	732	2,381	1,987
Onions.....	572	501	1,051	1,101
Tree Nuts.....	4,299	4,447	13,869	10,503
Almonds, shelled....	2,112	1,636	7,586	4,163
Almonds, prepared....	956	1,065	4,277	3,386
Walnuts, inshell....	596	547	960	999
Other.....	---	---	2,275	2,262
Wine <u>1/</u>	450	488	770	824
GRAND TOTAL.....	---	---	34,284	30,789

1/ Volume in 1,000 liters.

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1983 WITH COMPARISONS

[illegible]

SEPTEMBER 1983

ORNIC TURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION. USDA/FAS

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JULY 1982	JULY 1983	SEASON- 1982	JULY 1983	FROM 1982 : JUL:	CHANGE : FROM 1982 : JUL:
ALMONDS, FRESH (AUG 1)	718	1,499	12,964	11,942	*109	-8
CANADA.....	---	917	13,012	9,871	---	-24
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	38	3,081	1,267	---	-59
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	78	88	347	---	+293
FRANCE.....	---	639	3,456	5,829	---	+69
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	2,729	206	---	-92
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	38	3,443	1,762	---	-49
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	125	214	458	---	+114
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	9	---	9	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	17	96	86	---	-10
SWEDEN.....	---	192	2,193	1,775	---	-19
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	1,136	15,323	11,749	---	-23
LATIN AMERICA.....	13	25	422	69	---	-84
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	11	64	84	248	---	+194
HONG KONG.....	352	605	4,382	5,096	---	+72
JAPAN.....	9,582	10,294	108,009	114,164	---	+6
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	6	8	1,305	3,329	---	+3
WORLD TOTAL.....	10,682	13,630	182,489	186,598	---	+4
PRUNES (AUG 1)	303	194	2,200	3,380	---	+6
CANADA.....	1,556	1,310	28,379	21,030	---	-26
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	58	1,173	721	---	-38
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	125	2,522	1,163	---	-43
FRANCE.....	---	179	5,019	1,766	---	-65
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	536	6,423	4,159	---	-30
GREECE.....	---	15	92	216	---	+136
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	209	104	78	---	-25
ITALY.....	85	192	8,471	7,155	---	-8
UNITED KINGDOM.....	435	111	1,134	1,731	---	+30
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	324	3,441	4,039	---	+25
FINLAND.....	203	211	2,937	2,385	---	-4
NORWAY.....	25	141	1,714	1,680	---	-2
SWEDEN.....	241	166	2,554	2,649	---	+1
OTHER.....	---	278	2,921	3,376	---	+16
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2,302	2,108	38,505	31,120	---	-8
LATIN AMERICA.....	42	2	3,681	1,773	---	-96
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	6	22	541	404	---	-25
HONG KONG.....	10	11	177	159	---	-10
JAPAN.....	496	1,140	6,458	11,203	---	+130
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	2,593	404	4,754	4,754	---	-84
WORLD TOTAL.....	5,752	3,681	58,215	52,793	---	-33
RAISINS (AUG 1)	437	272	7,638	6,562	---	-38
CANADA.....	618	621	10,596	9,487	---	-9
BELGIUM-LUX.....	117	53	1,030	1,030	---	-55
FRANCE.....	157	53	1,509	1,467	---	-67
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	13	17	746	1,328	---	+29
IRELAND.....	94	119	3,400	2,966	---	-27
NETHERLANDS.....	---	17	---	51	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	151	120	1,517	1,390	---	-8
OTHER EUROPE.....	81	242	2,194	2,214	---	+20
FINLAND.....	142	142	2,304	978	---	-58
NORWAY.....	805	286	2,560	1,030	---	-64
SWEDEN.....	492	195	4,039	2,997	---	-60
OTHER.....	27	38	941	919	---	-43
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2,001	1,282	20,239	15,412	---	-36
LATIN AMERICA.....	44	92	2,347	2,528	---	+106
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	5	7	532	344	---	-64
HONG KONG.....	43	126	704	754	---	+194
JAPAN.....	1,364	1,912	15,350	17,758	---	+40
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	758	766	9,239	10,062	---	+4
WORLD TOTAL.....	4,651	4,457	56,050	53,420	---	-25
ALMONDS, UNSHELLED (JULY 1)	141	61	1,288	1,288	---	-56
CANADA.....	881	1	1,288	1,288	---	-56
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	5	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	2	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	215	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	315	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	67	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	276	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	11	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	12	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	7	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	43	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	952	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
ALMONDS, PREP-CR PRES JULY 1	141	61	1,288	1,288	---	-56
CANADA.....	881	1	1,288	1,288	---	-56
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	5	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	2	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	215	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	315	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	67	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	276	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	11	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	12	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	7	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	43	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	952	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WALNUTS, NOT SHELLED (AUG 1)	47	40	1,385	1,385	---	-15
CANADA.....	77	31	1,417	1,417	---	-40
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	9	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	---	527	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
ITALY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---

QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	JULY 1982	JULY 1983	SEASON- 1982	JULY 1983	CHANGE FROM 1982	JUL-80S- JUL	JUL-80S- JUL
ASPARAGUS, CANNED (APRIL 1)-							
CANADA.....	80	1	1	1	100		
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	143	1	1	1	99		
DENMARK.....	1	1	1	1	100		
FRANCE.....	1	1	1	1	100		
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1	1	1	1	100		
UNITED KINGDOM.....	80	1	1	1	100		
OTHER EUROPE.....	4	1	1	1	100		
FINLAND.....	14	1	1	1	100		
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	1	100		
SWEDEN.....	1	1	1	1	100		
OTHER.....	15	1	1	1	100		
TOTAL EUROPE.....	103	1	1	1	100		
LATIN AMERICA.....	24	1	1	1	100		
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	9	1	1	1	100		
HONG KONG.....	1	1	1	1	100		
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	27	1	1	1	100		
JAPAN.....	164	1	1	1	100		
WORLD TOTAL.....	327	1	1	1	100		
CORN, CANNEE (AUG 1)-							
CANADA.....	51	81	1,431	60	53		
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1,627	3,665	25,184	125	8		
BELGIUM-LUX.....	54	32	366	41	27		
DENMARK.....	13	43	349	216	23		
FRANCE.....	673	1,041	9,585	55	2		
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	245	1,354	7,536	452	9		
GREECE.....	21	83	33	100	60		
IRELAND.....	14	47	125	100	168		
ITALY.....	6	38	156	100	307		
NETHERLANDS.....	15	135	617	100	359		
UNITED KINGDOM.....	606	1,177	6,416	94	45		
OTHER EUROPE.....	9	16	44	100	182		
FINLAND.....	29	17	288	40	81		
NORWAY.....	358	156	1,666	56	34		
SWEDEN.....	84	279	4,156	231	19		
OTHER.....	2,107	4,117	31,338	95	1		
TOTAL EUROPE.....	130	22	721	83	65		
LATIN AMERICA.....	19	42	571	121	1		
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	115	102	1,876	12	11		
HONG KONG.....	1,139	1,091	17,407	4	44		
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	343	546	7,723	59	1		
JAPAN.....	3,905	6,001	61,068	54	19		
WORLD TOTAL.....	613	148	148	76	76		
TOMATOES, WHOLE, CND (JULY 1)-							
CANADA.....	613	148	148	76	76		
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	2	2	2	2	2		
DENMARK.....	2	2	2	2	2		
OTHER EUROPE.....	2	2	2	2	2		
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2	2	2	2	2		
LATIN AMERICA.....	24	36	36	52	52		
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	33	20	20	40	40		
HONG KONG.....	9	9	9	100	100		
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	63	40	40	36	36		
JAPAN.....	743	246	246	67	67		
WORLD TOTAL.....	327	406	406	24	24		
TOMATO PASTE, PULP, CANNED-							
CANADA.....	327	406	406	24	24		
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	2	2	2	2	2		
DENMARK.....	2	2	2	2	2		
OTHER EUROPE.....	2	2	2	2	2		
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2	2	2	2	2		
LATIN AMERICA.....	5	1	1	75	75		
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	39	42	42	7	7		
HONG KONG.....	17	36	36	116	116		
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	10	69	69	599	599		
JAPAN.....	74	45	45	40	40		
WORLD TOTAL.....	474	619	619	31	31		
ORANGE (NOV 1)-							
CANADA.....	80,681	46,277	1,001,704	818,428	74		
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	121,968	121,968	1,829,408	1,477,301	61		
BELGIUM-LUX.....	15,150	15,150	1,936	1,936	87		
FRANCE.....	176,778	176,778	1,768,819	1,339,900	52		
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	10,323	10,323	63,031	63,031	511		
GREECE.....	1,275	1,275	4,434	4,434	100		
ITALY.....	2,757	2,757	4,434	4,434	61		
NETHERLANDS.....	173	173	2,665	2,665	479		
UNITED KINGDOM.....	18,863	18,863	65,335	65,335	244		
OTHER EUROPE.....	300	300	4,735	4,735	24		
FINLAND.....	6,198	6,198	160,155	160,155	62		
NORWAY.....	22,512	22,512	1,996,061	1,542,153	79		
OTHER.....	121,968	121,968	250,239	213,730	28		
TOTAL EUROPE.....	13,389	13,389	459,835	576,026	81		
LATIN AMERICA.....	39,573	39,573	162,020	193,833	154		
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	14,557	14,557	13,060	153,942	44		
HONG KONG.....	23,347	23,347	190,984	2,149,070	40		
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	320,569	320,569	5,988,963	5,647,182	7		
JAPAN.....	579,680	579,680	869,931	1,057,430	47		
WORLD TOTAL.....	70,831	70,831	755,081	717,906	30		
GRAPEFRUIT (NOV 1)-							
CANADA.....	48,130	48,130	869,931	1,057,430	47		
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	133,151	133,151	755,081	717,906	30		
BELGIUM-LUX.....	8,472	8,472	356,070	356,070	100		
FRANCE.....	53,760	53,760	774	774	100		
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	74,025	74,025	384,858	319,905	80		
GREECE.....	14,784	14,784	200	200	100		
ITALY.....	3,665	3,665	4,006	4,006	9		
NETHERLANDS.....	600	600	5,787	5,787	100		
UNITED KINGDOM.....	300	300	16,981	16,981	16		
OTHER EUROPE.....	133,451	133,451	778,454	740,674	23		
FINLAND.....	9,648	9,648	32,977	1,402	100		
NORWAY.....	102,463	102,463	96,324	83,902	154		
OTHER.....	3,866	3,866	111,346	162,564	5		
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2,706	2,706	5,746	6,782	17		
LATIN AMERICA.....	43,159	43,159	13,342	180,651	10		
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	13,975	13,975	384,267	325,532	21		
HONG KONG.....	55,149	55,149	2,453,950	2,453,950	19		
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	300,436	300,436	453,181	271,413	20		
JAPAN.....	200,442	200,442	147,515	70,719	88		
WORLD TOTAL.....	21,062	21,062	1,008	475	100		
PINEAPPLE (JUNE 1)-							
CANADA.....	160,328	160,328	453,181	271,413	20		
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	2,503	2,503	14,401	65,996	100		
DENMARK.....	18,566	18,566	3,996	3,996	100		
OTHER EUROPE.....	2,496	2,496	252	252	100		
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2,792	2,792	2,104	2,792	33		
LATIN AMERICA.....	5,295	5,295	149,619	73,511	75		
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	10,229	10,229	25,913	41,637	161		
HONG KONG.....	26,718	26,718	2,592	2,592	89		
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	24,733	24,733	133,786	161,089	182		
JAPAN.....	256,974	256,974	755,599	551,083	7		
WORLD TOTAL.....	327	406	406	24	24		

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
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COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
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COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
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COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
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COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		CHANGE FROM 1982	
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SE					

SEPTEMBER 1983

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, USDA/FAIS

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS, JULY AND SEASON-JULY 1983, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		JULY 1982		JULY 1983		SEASON- 1982		JULY 1983		: FROM 1982 : JUL:805- : JUL		: CHANGE	
: (IN METRIC TONS)												: PERCENT	
ORANGE OIL (NOV 1)													
CANADA.....	2	29	3	22	84	-23							
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	82	699	1	735	219	5							
BELGIUM-LUX.....	1	4	1	20	452	395							
DENMARK.....	39	17	1	17	56	36							
FRANCE.....	21	100	21	172	28	-28							
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	20	259	1	183	22	23							
GREECE.....	1	2	1	2	22	23							
IRELAND.....	2	12	1	11	22	23							
ITALY.....	5	14	1	14	185	185							
NETHERLANDS.....	231	364	34	364	452	57							
UNITED KINGDOM.....	5	48	1	52	389	47							
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	2	1	3	61	61							
FINLAND.....	1	3	1	3	61	61							
SWEDEN.....	1	3	1	3	61	61							
OTHER.....	25	284	30	117	482	59							
TOTAL EUROPE.....	108	986	1	855	261	13							
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	25	104	310	261	197							
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	106	2	68	261	36							
HONG KONG.....	32	1,328	32	346	413	74							
JAPAN.....	14	21	338	118	43	65							
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	190	2,892	1	1,721	1,152	40							
WORLD TOTAL.....													
LEMON OIL (NOV 1)													
CANADA.....	4	53	1	28	78	47							
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	66	223	1	339	374	52							
BELGIUM-LUX.....	16	1	1	24	45	31							
DENMARK.....	1	1	1	1	100	39							
FRANCE.....	40	11	40	11	101	73							
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	3	19	9	9	98	54							
GREECE.....	7	51	7	27	24	47							
IRELAND.....	1	21	1	15	102	27							
ITALY.....	2	75	2	253	236	236							
NETHERLANDS.....	1	12	1	13	48	48							
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	12	1	13	48	48							
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	12	1	13	48	48							
FINLAND.....	1	12	1	13	48	48							
SWEDEN.....	1	12	1	13	48	48							
OTHER.....	14	235	14	352	364	50							
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2	10	2	24	89	150							
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	1	1	1	1	1							
HONG KONG.....	4	58	4	61	33	44							
JAPAN.....	6	39	6	14	58	64							
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	3	3	3	14	58	64							
WORLD TOTAL.....	37	410	37	485	118	18							
HOPS (SEPT 1)													
CANADA.....	34	2,140	2	1,648	95	23							
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	16	2,742	16	1,134	54	39							
DENMARK.....	18	1	1	1	94	94							
FRANCE.....	16	2,334	16	995	57	57							
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1	2	1	10	76	76							
IRELAND.....	42	205	1	25	25	88							
ITALY.....	142	182	1	99	99	31							
NETHERLANDS.....	1	182	1	99	99	31							
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	182	1	99	99	31							
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	182	1	99	99	31							
FINLAND.....	1	182	1	99	99	31							
SWEDEN.....	1	182	1	99	99	31							
OTHER.....	154	2,753	154	3,414	5	24							
TOTAL EUROPE.....	15	568	15	117	100	303							
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	46	1,519	46	7,478	47	47							
JAPAN.....	209	9,751	209	7,478	47	47							
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	211		211										
WORLD TOTAL.....													
POTATOES, FRESH (OCT 1)													
CANADA.....	19,622	81,099	19,622	81,099	15	15							
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	6	31	6	31	100	100							
FRANCE.....	1	1	1	1	100	100							
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	6	6	6	6	100	100							
GREECE.....	18	18	18	18	100	100							
NETHERLANDS.....	185	185	185	185	100	100							
UNITED KINGDOM.....	216	216	216	216	100	100							
OTHER EUROPE.....	313	313	313	313	100	100							
FINLAND.....	2	2	2	2	100	100							
SWEDEN.....	16	16	16	16	100	100							
OTHER.....	79	79	79	79	100	100							
TOTAL EUROPE.....	22,966	22,966	22,966	22,966	100	100							
LATIN AMERICA.....	20,366	20,366	20,366	20,366	100	100							
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	13	13	13	13	100	100							
HONG KONG.....	41	41	41	41	100	100							
JAPAN.....	133	133	133	133	100	100							
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	504	504	504	504	100	100							
WORLD TOTAL.....	79,565	79,565	79,565	79,565	100	100							

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HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, USDA/FAS

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